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Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal
Official Organ of the Association

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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES
PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

JUNE 2-7, 1920

First session, Wednesday, June 2, 8:00 P. M.

The meeting was called to order by President Hicks.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

When the little ship with A. A. L. L. on its prow was launched from the shore of Narragansett Bay in 1906, its crew was made up of adventurous spirits. Many difficulties beset its course, but it has been skillfully guided past all obstacles, has weathered every gale, and, like all well-built craft, is sounder, stancher and more seaworthy today than when it began its career. Once a year it has come to anchor in some friendly port, attracted by a hospitable harbor and the hope of bringing useful cargo to be exchanged for new freightage. From time

to time the active command has been delegated to new hands, while the number of stockholders, underwriters and insurers has steadily grown. With commendable pride, at each annual port of call, there have gathered a goodly number of these to renew acquaintance with the ship in which they have placed their trust.

By some magic which is new to sea-faring life, we are arrived today far from open water in the Land of Color, but joined with the sea by the most glorious approach in Nature's whole panorama. We are in port, and I am therefore permitted to drop the language of the sea and come down to earth, so to speak, in order to avoid verbal difficulties which would soon be encountered.

RESULTS ACCOMPLISHED

In preparation for this meeting, it has been a pleasant task to review the history of this Association, and if time permitted I should like to go over it in detail. It will be possible, however, to bring out only a few salient points. Unquestionably it was a work of constructive statesmanship when through this Association the law library interests of the country were organized. Lost in a horde of general library interests, the important needs of this particular group had long been overlooked. With no disloyalty to the parent association, it was therefore wise to form a separate but affiliated Association. The results have been definitely beneficial as shown in four concrete ways.

FIRST, there exists a *Law Library Journal* which is the organ of the Association, serving as a means of professional communication between members, stimulating interest and making accessible information mutually helpful.

SECOND, there is an *Index to Legal Periodicals*, which in all probability would never have seen the light without the initiative of this Association. It has not only maintained the high standard set by the founders, but has steadily grown in value. It is useful not only in every law library, and to those having a professional interest in law books, but (although this fact is too little realized) fills a gap in the reference equipment of every general, public, or university library which gives its patrons the library service to which they are entitled. The whole library world is indebted to the Association for this result, and the Association owes a debt which cannot be repaid to the successive editors of the *Index*. Particularly at this time is it appropriate to pay our tribute to Miss Gertrude E. Woodard who, on account of pressure of other work, gave up the editorship after completing the cumulative number for 1919 (January, 1920). She began her work as assistant to Mr. Schenk (volume 7), and beginning with volume 8, took over the whole responsibility of editing the *Journal* and *Index*. During the years 1915 to 1919 both inclusive, she indexed the current issues of 73 different sets of legal periodicals, amounting to about 300 volumes. Her work has always been painstaking, accurate, and characterized by good judgment. Her relinquishment of the editorship is a distinct loss to the Association.

THIRD, the Association, through its Committees has solved, or sought to solve, many of the troublesome problems common to those who administer and use law libraries. Such important technical problems as binding, cataloguing, subject headings for catalogues, shelf-classification, exchange of duplicates, insurance valuation, securing Latin-American laws, etc., have thus been considered.

There have been committees of another character, relating to legal literature, on bibliography in general, bibliography of American statute law, and of Bar Association reports, on uniformity of session laws and documents, on skeleton index to statute law, on National Legislative Information Service, etc. A notable piece of work was done by the Committee on List of Law Libraries and Law Librarians.

FOURTH, at the annual meetings and in the *Law Library Journal*, papers and bibliographies have been presented which are the daily recourse of library administrators and users of law books. The list of such contributions to law library economy and legal reference apparatus is an impressive array which the Association may view with pride.

THE PRESENT SITUATION

These, in brief, are the outstanding results of thirteen years of organization. We may look upon the fruits of our labor and pronounce them good. But are we content? I apprehend that the unanimous answer is No. This is so because ours is a living task, replete with opportunity. If our work were finished, or carried to the last stage of completion to which we are capable of bringing it, the dissolution of our Association would speedily follow. On the contrary, there is work ahead and a goal which, fortunately, we shall never reach. To approach more nearly to it, two things are essential: first, a larger membership; and second, a larger subscription list to the *Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal*.

The Association began with twenty-four charter members, and now has 119 names on its membership roll. What proportion is this of the possible membership? In 1912, there were 639 law libraries in the United States and Canada. If each library had, on the average, a staff of only two, this would mean a possible membership of 1,278. Today, there must be many more than in 1912. Can nothing be done to bring this large group of librarians within the circle of our Association, gaining thereby their intellectual, moral and financial support for the work of the future?

The *Index* and *Journal* is not a money-making project. It is a profit-sharing affair. It is published by the Association, but the members subscribe for it on the same terms as non-members. In fact, the members have thus far paid more than non-members, since any deficit in running expenses is made up out of the dues of members. Nevertheless it is profit-sharing in character, because it is the policy of the Association, when the point is reached where the amount of the subscriptions exceeds the cost of editing and publishing, to use this excess in improving the publication. We now have 203 subscribers. This is less than a third of the number of state and law libraries in the United States and Canada. Therefore, even in our own library field there is great opportunity for expansion; while the general library field has scarcely been entered. Nor have we yet attracted the attention of any large part of the legal profession. An essential work before us, it seems to me, is the marketing of the intellectual wares which this Association is producing. Just in the proportion that we succeed can we improve this bibliographical product so that it may progressively increase in scope and serve a more varied clientele.

Are we satisfied with our professional influence in the library field? Are we content that no library school in the country gives training in law librarianship? Have we made manifest to our fellow librarians that we deal with a great literature which held a primary place in the intellectual world long before any book was printed; and that today no important social, political or economic question can be solved without reference to the books which our libraries hold? No, we are not yet satisfied on these points.

PURPOSE OF THE ASSOCIATION

The world war gave a tremendous impetus to library work in general, and opened fields of development undreamed of five years ago. In this great movement law libraries, from the very nature of their work, took no conspicuous part. Law was in eclipse, and many libraries found themselves with depleted income and few readers. The effect has been seen in our Association, which, if I may again liken it to a ship, has been sailing through a Sargasso Sea. Now that we have emerged from it, may it not be well for us to look again at our charter-party, and then lay out our course for the future.

According to the constitution of the Association, "the object shall be to develop and increase the usefulness and efficiency of the several law libraries." (Section 2.) This purpose has never been interpreted narrowly, and the activities of the Association have never been restricted to libraries represented in the membership. Rather has it been understood to justify every endeavor that will assist all who administer law libraries and all who use law books wherever they may be found. These ends have been sought by cooperative measures in which all law librarians have been invited to participate.

If these may be taken as the functions of the Association, then two questions propound themselves: first, are we now fully organized for efficient work; and second, can we set before ourselves an itemized program for the future?

ORGANIZATION

(1) Two sections of our constitution seem to me to need revision. Section 4 provides that "Any person officially connected with a law library, state library, or with a general library having a separately maintained law section, *may be elected to regular membership by the executive committee.*" Is it necessary that election to membership await the action of the executive committee? This is a formality not required by the American Library Association for its members. Is there any reason why membership should not begin when the professional connection of an applicant has been determined by the Secretary, and dues have been paid to the Treasurer?

Section 8 reads "In the election of officers the votes shall be by libraries as units." I have never attended a meeting in which this provision was observed. Is it wise to continue it in our Constitution? To my mind it is undemocratic and contrary to the spirit of the Association. For the most part, not libraries but librarians pay the dues. Therefore, the unit of voting should be the individuals instead of the libraries.

(2) If it is correct to say that the future of the Association depends on larger membership and wider distribution of the *Index* and *Journal*, then steps should be taken to accomplish these ends. This is an age of nation-wide drives to accomplish numerous laudable ends. Our Association is nation-wide but numerically small. When we disperse from an annual meeting we spread out very thinly over the country. There are states in which we have no members at all. We can change this situation if we organize, not merely for an intensive drive for membership and subscribers, but for a continuous attempt to attract librarians to our ranks, and to place before possible users the advantages of the publications of the Association. For this purpose; I suggest that the country be divided into districts, for each of which there might be a District Chairman. The districts might be the same as those adopted by the American Library Association for the promotion of its Enlarged Program¹ or we might adopt the familiar divisions of the National Reporter System². With only one meeting a year, and that necessarily held at times and places which prohibit many members from attending, some scheme of local organization is needed. It would be the duty of each District Chairman (1) to see that an invitation is extended to every law librarian in his district to become a member; (2) to stimulate local interest in law library matters; (3) to bring the *Index* to the attention of possible subscribers; (4) to suggest local cooperation by avoiding unnecessary competition in book-buying, by the exchange of duplicates, and by exchange of information concerning accessions; and (5) to suggest speakers and topics for the annual program so that the needs and interests of each locality would be properly represented. The duties would not be arduous but the results would be much more effective than under the present arrangement by which the initiative must be taken by the Executive Committee and the officers for the time being. I suggest as a slogan, EVERY LAW LIBRARIAN A MEMBER; EVERY LAW LIBRARY A SUBSCRIBER.

(3) I suggest that a renewed effort be made to stimulate interest in the committee-work of the Association. Much as has been done, the records of the Association are strewn with the names of committees which either were never appointed, or which never reported. This is due to the difficulty of finding persons who will accept the responsibility of a chairmanship, and secondly to the busy lives which law librarians lead. Nevertheless the activities of committees is a good index of the life of an association; and this Association can, if its members wish, produce useful results by means of its duly appointed committees.

(1) New England—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
Middle Atlantic—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland.

Southeastern—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Virginia.

Middle Southern—Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee.

Central—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, West Virginia.

North Central—Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota.

South Central—Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado.

Southwest—Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona.

Middle Pacific—California, Nevada, Utah.

Northwest—Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming.

(2) Northeastern—Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

Northwestern—Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Pacific—California, Oregon, Kansas, Colorado, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, Washington, Idaho,

Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.

Atlantic—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania,

Delaware, and Maryland.

Southwestern—Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, and Texas.

Southeastern—Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

Southern—Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

A PROGRAM FOR THE FUTURE

No individual person can select a working program for this Association; but it may be helpful to outline as a basis for discussion, some of the things that have been done, which should be continued, and which might be emphasized in a program. On looking over the field occupied by the Association, the following activities seem clearly to be within its boundaries.

(1) The study of law library economy as distinguished from general library economy. This has to do with the application to law libraries of technical information (a) concerning library buildings, reading rooms and book-stacks, (b) law library equipment, (c) law library cataloguing and classification, (d) law library reference service, and (e) law library administration in general.

(2) The law library history of the United States is as yet almost entirely unwritten, as is also that of the British Isles and the British dependencies. It might well be a prime purpose of this Association to stimulate the publication of historical sketches of individual libraries in order to provide the material for a general work. In the development of every library there are events and episodes, crises passed, and devices invented, the lessons of which would be helpful to us all.

(3) Has not the time arrived when the Association should take an active interest in the training of law librarians? The recruiting of capable assistants is becoming increasingly difficult, the supply never equalling the demand. The pay of law library assistants is not lower than that of other library assistants; and yet no efforts are being made by the professional library schools to turn students in our direction. Should not this situation be brought to the attention of library schools, with emphasis on the need of special training and the demand that already exists?

(4) A fundamental feature of our work should continue to be the preparation and publication of legal bibliographies. This field is so wide that it cannot here be described. Our work in this direction is well under way; but I suggest the following as minor projects which are appropriate for this Association, and from which incidentally might flow professional advantages. These are the publication of annual lists of (a) reports of law libraries, (b) printed catalogues of law libraries, and (c) the writings of law librarians.

(5) An important question which ought to be decided within the year on which we are now entering is the future of the *Index*. (a) As to the publication in cumulated form of the thirteen volumes which will have been completed with the number for January, 1921, some decision should be reached. This we owe to ourselves and to users of legal periodicals, and I trust that the recommendations of the Committee on the *Index* may be acted upon at this meeting. (b) We need also to adopt a definite policy for the periodic cumulation of the *Index* beginning with Volume 14. If this were done, subscriptions perhaps could be taken to include these cumulations. Information as to the advantages and disadvantages of different cumulation

periods was presented at last year's meeting, and the Index Committee will have further facts for your consideration. (c) As to the scope of the Index, I raise the questions whether an effort should be made to include every legal serial publication in the English language; whether legal articles in general periodicals should be indexed; and whether we should plan for the indexing of foreign legal periodicals, perhaps beginning with those which relate to public law. The foreign field is not now covered by any index.

(6) Connected with the future of the *Index* is that of the *Journal*. Its development is dependent on increased income. Except among librarians it has no commercial value, and as a business proposition it does not carry itself. Nevertheless it is the vehicle and visible expression of our professional interests. It should be extended so that it may represent every phase of our work, and appeal to all users of law books. After the cumulation of volumes 1 to 13 of the *Index*, the sale of the corresponding volumes of the *Journal* will continue, and complete sets will be in demand, especially if the future has good things in store for it.

May I trespass on your attention a moment longer to state what seems to me to be a fundamental need in the library world today. Our profession has already entered on a new era. Everywhere, the practical as well as the cultural value of books is now recognized more fully than ever before. The business man, the financier, the specialist of every kind, now takes much the same attitude towards books that lawyers have always taken. In this respect the rest of the library world is only now coming abreast of law libraries which have always been assured of an appreciative clientele. In some other ways the general library has far outstripped those devoted to law, in popular appeal, in financial support, in professional training, in *esprit de corps*, for example. There is a natural tendency, on the one hand, for us to draw apart into a more or less splendid isolation; and on the other hand, for other librarians to think of our Association and our particular calling as something apart. Let us combat these tendencies, and cling to the truth that we are librarians first and law librarians second. No great library movement can come to pass without affecting us directly or indirectly. Let us see to it that these movements feel the impress of our own thought and that to some extent they are molded to our needs.

The next item on the program was the report of the Committee on New Members, which was read by Miss Wright, Chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NEW MEMBERS

The work of our committee began so late that our report is rather small, but it is most encouraging and follows the lines suggested by Mr. Hicks. In the first place we divided the United States into divisions and assigned recruiting officers. I divided them by the number I thought would be in the state rather than in districts. For instance, in my division, I took seventeen states because I thought there were fewer libraries in those states, and assigned a fewer number of states to other members. In the seventeen states we sent out letters

to the state law libraries asking them please to furnish a list of librarians, their names and their law libraries, because we felt we would have more success in sending to a person instead of sending to the libraries. In the western division we found 178 law libraries. Some of the county law libraries in California are very recent and could be added to the list which you mentioned in your paper. The other divisions sent out letters also. We found the people to whom we wrote very willing to cooperate in sending names of librarians and found most of the people very glad to join the Association. There were some who had never heard of us.

The following is a list of new members of the Association:

Mr. Thomas W. Robinson, Los Angeles County Law Library, Los Angeles, Cal.
Herbert V. Clayton, Assistant State Librarian, Topeka, Kansas.
Lawyers Co-Operative Pub. Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. W. F. Marshall, Mississippi State Library, Jackson, Miss.
Mrs. Lena M. Bangs, Denver Bar Assoc., Court House, Denver, Colo.
W. H. Anderson Co., 524 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Little Brown & Co., Boston, Mass.
Evelyn M. Jensen, Assistant State Librarian, Wyoming State Library, Cheyenne.
E. G. Spilman, State Librarian, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Mr. Con P. Cronin, State Law and Legislative Library, Phoenix, Ariz.
Alice M. Magee, State Law Library, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. F. A. Ballard, Librarian, Haight, Sanford, Smith & Griffin, 27 William St.,
New York, N. Y.
Mr. C. S. Hook, Weymouth Apts., Atlantic City, N. J.
Miss E. W. Barber, Assistant, Sup. Ct. Liby., Stuyvesant Place, New Brighton,
Staten Island, N. Y.
N. A. Phemister Co., 42 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Katherine Lovett, Fulton Co. Law Library, Atlanta, Georgia.
Vernon Law Book Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Mr. S. D. Klapp, Minneapolis Bar Assoc., Minneapolis, Minn.

AGNES R. WRIGHT, *Chairman*

MARY C. RAY

ANNA M. RYAN

SUMNER Y. WHEELER

On motion of Mr. Godard the report was accepted.

MR. LIEN: I move that the President appoint a committee of three to consider such changes in the constitution as were recommended in the President's address, this committee to report at the last meeting of this convention. The purpose of making the motion is not to have amendments acted upon but to have a report of the committee at this meeting.

PRESIDENT: It has been moved and seconded that the President appoint a committee of three to consider the desirability of amending the constitution, this committee to report its recommendations at the last meeting of this Association at the present convention. (Motion carried.)

The Report of the Committee on Index to Legal Periodicals was next read by the Chairman, Mr. Poole.

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS
AND LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL.**

Miss Gertrude E. Woodard, who has so acceptably edited the *Index* for the past four years, has felt it necessary to give up the work and confine herself to her duties at the University of Michigan. It was with great regret that the Committee accepted her resignation, and we take this occasion to express our appreciation of Miss Woodard's painstaking and efficient service to the Association, service which has been rendered at much personal sacrifice.

In her place has been appointed Miss Elsie Basset of the Columbia University Law Library. She began her work with the thirteenth volume, that for 1920.

It is of interest to note the result of the change two years ago from the flat rate charge for the *Index* to the charge on the service basis. The following shows the gross receipts for subscriptions since the Wilson Company has acted as our business manager:

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY VOLUMES

Volume	7	Flat rate charge	\$ 971.00
"	8	" " "	894.00
"	9	" " "	876.50
"	10	" " "	964.50
"	11	Service basis charge.....	1,256.20
"	12	" " "	1,376.77

For a number of years there has been discussed in a casual manner, but with some favor, various tentative plans for a cumulation into one alphabet of the annual volumes of the *Index* portion of the publication. Now that Jones' Index has been brought to the date where our set begins, it seems fitting that serious consideration be given such an undertaking.

In the first place the utility of a cumulation is apparent. Those who could not afford the cost of the cumulation would still have the thirteen annual volumes. These volumes would not be obsolete.

On the other hand the Association would lose the value of the considerable stock of back numbers, except in so far as a demand could be stimulated for the issues of the Law Library Journal section. This stock runs very unevenly. Of the 46 numbers issued in volumes 1 to 12 inclusive, there are fifty or more copies available of each of thirty-eight numbers. The other eight issues are in the following condition:

Volume 1 No. 3.....	Out of print
" 2 No. 1.....	43 copies
" 7 No. 1.....	10 "
" 7 No. 4.....	7 "
" 8 No. 1.....	22 "
" 8 No. 3.....	5 "
" 9 No. 1.....	17 "
" 9 No. 2.....	37 "

The sales from this stock have varied from year to year but have been considerable; for example, during 1917-18 the sales were over \$200, and during 1918-19, about \$60. In 1919-20 there was one sale of \$46, and there were probably others which will be shown in the report of the business manager.

In other words, the Association has considerable property which would be

largely sacrificed by the proposed new publication, and this source of income should not be surrendered without some adequate return, particularly in view of the increased editorial and mechanical costs of the present time.

It is not, however, the opinion of your Committee that the Association should fail to encourage such a laudable enterprise as the proposed cumulation. It should be borne in mind that the thought of those who started the *Index* was not to produce a money-maker but to provide a most needed help; to do a necessary thing for the general good by the power which was at hand in the Association; work which private enterprise would not undertake because of lack of adequate return.

What then, should be the attitude of the Association? Your Committee is of the opinion that a suitable resolution be adopted stating:

- 1) that the publication of the proposed cumulation will entail a material loss of income to the Association for which consideration should be forthcoming.
- 2) that, as consideration for the loss of this income and for the use of the Association's material in the preparation of the cumulation, the Association should receive a royalty of a fixed amount on each copy of the cumulation sold by the publishers.

Your Committee is also of the opinion, in case the Association adopts resolutions as above, that a further resolution be adopted appointing a committee which should be authorized to make a contract with the publishers of the proposed cumulation, which contract should provide for the carrying out of the sense of the previous resolution; to turn over to the said publishers one or two copies of the final numbers of each of the volumes published by the Association, if these numbers should be needed in the work of cumulation, and to make any other arrangements necessary to carry out the will of the Association; the Committee to have as one of its members an attorney-at-law.

If the above meets the approval of the Association your Committee is of the opinion that it would be desirable to reprint issues of the Law Library Journal which are exhausted or nearly exhausted so that at least fifty complete sets could be made up ready for sale, and that advertisements of these sets be kept standing in the current numbers of the *Index*.

Beginning with Volume 14 (1921) it is believed it might be desirable to begin a scheme of cumulation on the three year basis. Your Committee proposes to look into this. As an increase of from 20% to 30% in the subscription price will be entailed, it is suggested that the Association discuss the matter, and, if it seems best, authorize its Committee to act in the matter.

The need of broadening the scope of the *Index* by including Bar Association Proceedings and other publications of a legal nature, and of improving its Law Library Journal is apparent, but heretofore funds have not been available. As soon as practicable these improvements will be undertaken.

Respectfully submitted,

F. O. POOLE, *Chairman*

GEO. S. GODARD

GERTRUDE E. WOODARD

June 2, 1920.

PRESIDENT: You have heard this interesting report. Apparently there is matter here for consideration and discussion. How shall we take up the discussion of this report?

A MEMBER: I was very much interested in the report and I think that Mr. Poole and others who have given the matter a great deal of study could better pass on the matter than we can. The item of expense I think would be considerable and might raise the question whether or not it would be better to suffer a loss rather than go to the extra expense of publishing all of the missing numbers. I think it would take quite a little study to know how to handle such a report. I don't think it is wise for us to republish all missing parts without finding out what it is going to cost.

MR. SMALL: I would like to ask Mr. Poole if the plates were not saved. I thought originally we saved the plates. How about the more recent ones?

MR. POOLE: There is practically nothing.

MR. SMALL: Then all of the plates are lost or at least we would have to start anew?

MR. POOLE: Mr. President, I might add that there would not be entailed any very heavy amount. Some of the eight numbers that I mention have no bibliographical section at all so that I think there are only five or six that would need any reprinting in order to make fifty complete sets. That refers only to the *Law Library Journal*, not the *Index*.

PRESIDENT: May I suggest that as a means of considering this report we take up the definite recommendations of the committee? The question is whether we should empower the Committee on Index to use the thirteen volumes of the *Index* as a basis for cumulation. If we can settle that, then we can pass on to the next recommendation of the committee.

A MEMBER: Have we had any definite proposition from the publishers?

MR. POOLE: I think that perhaps there has been nothing formal received by the committee.

PRESIDENT: As a basis for considering whether or not the Association ought to pass such a resolution, Mr. Chipman, are you willing to make some remarks on this proposal?

MR. CHIPMAN: I supposed that the Association would have something to say before they called on me, but if you wish, I will go ahead. The tentative plan I have for publishing the fourth volume, which will in fact cumulate the material in the twelve annual volumes, is along the plan of the third volume,—have it cover the period from 1908 to December, 1920, and probably be ready for publication about the 1st of January, 1923. That volume will run about 1,000 pages. Use a paper thinner than in volume 3 so that when the volume is bound it will be uniform in size. With the present high price of paper, printing and composition, it will have to cost about \$35 for the fourth volume. If the committee is appointed in accordance with that suggestion with power to act in the near future, I am ready to go ahead under the same conditions as for volume 3.

PRESIDENT: You would think it a fair proposition on the question of royalty. That would have to be settled. Facts and figures are needed as to the amount of royalty a publisher could afford to pay.

MR. GLASIER: The recommendations of the committee as to these resolutions outlining a general policy meets with my approval. The other matter it seems to me is one of detail which should be taken up by the committee in charge of the matter. It is one about which they have already informed themselves more or less and I think it is something which should be gone ahead with and taken up. I move you the adoption of the resolution as recommended by the report.

PRESIDENT: The resolution, the adoption of which you move, is the following:

WHEREAS, the publication of the proposed cumulation of the *Index* will entail a material loss of income to the Association for which consideration should be forthcoming,

BE IT RESOLVED, that as consideration for the loss of this income and for the use of the Association's material in the preparation of the cumulation, the Association should receive a royalty of a fixed amount on each copy of the cumulation sold by the publishers.

(The resolution was adopted.)

PRESIDENT: Your committee goes on to say that, in case the Association adopts the resolution as above, a further resolution should be adopted appointing a committee authorized to make a contract with the publisher which contract should provide for carrying out the sense of the previous resolution.

MR. LIEN: I move you that the present committee be authorized to enter into such contract. (Seconded.)

MR. POOLE: This is the committee's recommendation—"that a further resolution be adopted, providing this previous one is adopted, appointing a committee authorized to make a contract with the publisher for cumulation which contract shall provide for carrying out the sense of the previous resolution; to turn over to the publisher one or two copies, if these numbers should be needed, and make any other arrangement necessary to carry out the will of the Association; the committee to have as one of its members an attorney-at-law."

PRESIDENT: Are there no attorneys on the present committee?

MR. LIEN: I will renew my motion by making the motion to include the language of the report except that the present committee be authorized to consult an attorney as necessary. (Seconded.)

A MEMBER: I would like to move an amendment to that motion by adding Mr. Feazel to the committee. This increases the Committee on Index from three to four and admits the attorney they ask for. Therefore a consultant does not need to be included.

PRESIDENT: I believe it will be wise to have the secretary read the motion as recorded.

SECRETARY: The motion is that the present committee be increased by adding one member, Mr. Feazel, to the committee, and be authorized to make a contract with the publishers of the proposed cumulation which contract shall provide for carrying out the previous resolution and turn over to the publishers one or two numbers and make any other arrangement necessary to carry out the will of the Association. (Motion carried.)

MR. POOLE: Unless it is felt to the contrary I should think the matter of reprinting issues of the *Law Library Journal* might be left to the committee.

The committee would be glad of any advice or suggestions, but it seems to me it is a matter within the jurisdiction of the committee.

PRESIDENT: The committee would not go ahead and print them unless it saw a chance of getting the money back and perhaps more.

MR. POOLE: Yes, with regard to this cumulative scheme in the future, the committee favors the three-year basis. This will entail, so Mr. Wilson informs me, an increase of 20% to 30% in the annual subscription price. That is a matter that I should think the Association ought to consider carefully. The maximum price at the present time is \$12; 20% added to that would be 1/5 more, over \$2, making it about \$14 or \$15 maximum per year; 30% would be \$16 maximum per year.

PRESIDENT: That would include at the end of the third year a copy of the three-year cumulation?

MR. POOLE: Yes, sir.

PRESIDENT: Ought we not to have an expression of opinion on this matter?

MR. SMALL: I would like to ask Mr. Poole if an arrangement that might be made with the Boston Book Company would not cover up to January, 1922?

MR. POOLE: No, it would cover up to December, 1920. This applies to the *Index* of 1921, and it is a three-year cumulation of 1921, 22, 23: that is, the three-year cumulation will run on for two years exactly the same as now, the fourth number of the third year will cover all three years. They will begin where the arrangement with Mr. Chipman would end. It will begin with the subscription for the volume for 1921.

MR. CHIPMAN: You want to understand that you will have the three numbers and then the whole year cumulation each of the first two years. As a matter of fact, the cumulation is to carry on two years and nine months just as at present and then make a total cumulation at the end of the third year.

PRESIDENT: Is every one clear as to the—

MR. WHEELER: Do I understand the same charge would be made for each year or would there be more for the third year?

MR. POOLE: It would be a maximum rate of \$14 to \$16 each year and no additional charge for the third year. The extra expense would be spread over the three years.

MR. WHEELER: It is not just clear in my mind. I thought possibly there might be some people take the third year who wouldn't take the other two years; and perhaps it would be well to charge them a little more for the cumulative index rather than make the charge the same.

MR. FEAZEL: Would it be possible for a library to take a volume every three years and keep its index up to date? As I understand it, every three years you are going to have a cumulative index for the last three years. In some of the smaller libraries might there not be a temptation to drop the subscription and simply subscribe once every three years?

A MEMBER: Then what would be your suggestion?

MR. FEAZEL: Charge them a little more for the cumulative index than for the regular issues.

A MEMBER: In other words, your idea would be to leave the annual sub-

scription for the first two years the same as at present and then charge very much more for the third year?

MR. FEAZEL: There should be some difference so we would not lose any subscribers. That might not arise; it simply occurred to me; that condition might arise and our Association would be the loser if it did arise. You are in position to know whether it would or not better than I.

A MEMBER: Could that be avoided by placing a rather large price for the three-year cumulation separate and apart from the subscription for the other two years?

MR. GODARD: I was under the impression that the subscription would be three years, based on three years straight.

MR. WHEELER: That would cover it all right.

MR. GODARD: Payable in three annual installments, that is the way I would fix it.

MR. HEWITT: Suppose a law library should begin subscribing subsequent to 1924, with the first number of that year. Perhaps they might. Mr. Wheeler's suggestion was a good one. I think a new library just established might not begin until 1924. I think some libraries ought to have special consideration and these things the committee can work out, only I think they should have encouragement and our support.

PRESIDENT: It seems to me we should first of all decide whether we approve the plan to cumulate the index every three years. Then the next step would be to authorize the committee to enter into the best arrangements possible to carry out that plan.

MR. WHEELER: I move you that the matter be left in the hands of the committee and that the sentiment of this Association is that our index be cumulated every three years.

PRESIDENT: It is moved and seconded that it be the sense of this Association that the index be cumulated every three years and that the method of carrying this resolution out be left to the discretion of the committee.

MR. WHEELER: Mr. President, I feel we have a very efficient committee and I know what they do will be satisfactory to all.

MR. HEWITT: I make another motion that the terms of the subscriptions be also left to that committee.

MR. WHEELER: That was my intention—that everything be left in their hands.

PRESIDENT: Would it be sufficient to have it recorded that Mr. Wheeler intended that? I should think the committee would be very anxious to know that the Association is definitely back of it in this work of cumulation and not only approves it but will be glad to have it go ahead. The committee has quite a job on its hands and will not want to proceed unless it feels that this motion is unanimous.

A MEMBER: The question has been raised why the committee fixed three years instead of five.

MR. POOLE: Your committee put this at three years largely on the recommendation of Mr. Wilson. He has worked out with great care on some of his other publications the economics of this cumulation and he has come to the con-

clusion that that is the most economical method of doing that sort of thing, the most economical from several points of view. I have here a letter from him with his circular in which he made a report on that matter. Mr. Godard can tell you about the business better than I can. The details perhaps will require quite a little study.

PRESIDENT: As the resolution now stands the committee is authorized to go ahead with the three years' cumulation. May I ask if the committee is satisfied to have only three years. You are satisfied that is the best period?

MR. POOLE: Yes, Mr. President.

PRESIDENT: Are there any further matters to come before us in relation to the report of the committee? If not, I personally wish the committee Godspeed in its work. It has considerable work to do. They may be sure, however, that it is work which will be greatly appreciated. (Motion unanimously carried.)

The next item is the report of the Committee on Local Law Journals. (Report printed in *Law Library Journal*, April, 1920.)

The Association voted that the committee be appointed to compile a list of the local law journals containing reports of cases. That meant journals similar to, for instance, the *New York Law Journal* and the various Pennsylvania side reports. It was left entirely to the discretion of the various persons in the various states to decide what they should report, under the resolution.

MR. LIEN: I might add to that one reason why that motion was made. We had just heard the paper and list compiled by Mr. Hewitt of Philadelphia. That was what led to the motion; we wanted similar lists covering the entire country.

MR. HEWITT: In the first place I would like to state a matter of news: it will be published in the *Law Library Journal*. There is a new law journal started about two months ago, the *Somerset Legal Journal*, published at Somerset, Pa. I think, therefore, that it could be counted on as a continuous thing.

PRESIDENT: I might point out that the original motion was for the compilation of a list of local journals with the exception of Pennsylvania, because Mr. Hewitt had already done it.

MR. WHEELER: I notice the United States is left out. Wouldn't it be well to include whatever matter might touch the United States?

MR. LIEN: It seems to me that you could include the District of Columbia.

PRESIDENT: I wrote several people there but got no answers.

The next is the report of the Committee on Shelf Arrangement of Law Reports. I wrote to five different people asking them to accept the chairmanship. All agreed it was a good thing to do, but they were too busy to take on the work, so nothing has been done, but we did get a response from our discussion of previous years. The discussion was noted by Mr. Bedwell, the Keeper of the Middle Temple Library, London, who wrote to Miss Wright as follows:

"The papers in the *Law Library Journal* are always most interesting and I would be very glad if it were possible to cooperate in any way with the work of your association. I notice, for example, on p. 64 of the October issue that it is proposed to issue a questionnaire as to the arrangement of reports including English reports. Perhaps that is a matter upon which our experience might be of some interest if we knew just the kind of information of which your Committee were in need."

Miss Wright sent this letter to me, and later the following letter came from Mr. Bedwell:

"In the Middle Temple Library the various series of English Reports, prior to the 'Law Reports' are arranged in alphabetical order according to the method of citation; thus Durnford and East, cited as Term Reports, is to be found under 'T'. The 'Law Reports' occupy a separate section and are arranged according to courts. Miscellaneous series of reports contemporaneous with the Law Reports are arranged in a separate alphabetical order.

"There are separate sections for Irish and Scottish reports which are arranged on a similar plan to the English Reports.

"With regard to reports of the Dominions, each Dominion occupies a separate section, in which the Federal Court is first, followed by the reports of the Provinces or States in alphabetical order of names of Provinces. The Reports of the Colonies not possessing responsible government are arranged in the alphabetical order of the names of the Colonies.

"The reports of the United States are accommodated in an 'American Room' and are arranged in alphabetical order of the names of the States around the room. Within each state the arrangement is chronological. The volumes of the Reporter System occupy cases across the room. The United States Supreme Court Reports and the American Digest, being more generally in use, are shelved in the main Library. Various sets of other American Reports are arranged separately in alphabetical order under the names of the Reporters."

Would it be your pleasure to have this letter included in the minutes? (It was so ordered.)

PRESIDENT: The next matter on the program is the appointment of the necessary committees for carrying on the business of the association; how shall these committees be appointed?

MR. GODARD: I move they be appointed by the Chair. (Seconded.)

MR. HEWITT: First I would like to know what committees are contemplated.

PRESIDENT: Those listed on the program, Mr. Hewitt, and any others the Association may wish to have appointed. These I learn from the minutes have been appointed in previous years. (Motion carried.)

PRESIDENT: The Chair will appoint them as soon as possible so that they may get to work.

MR. LIEN: I am rather in favor of continuing that Committee on Shelf Arrangement of Law Reports. I think there are some law reports that are rather difficult to arrange. I move you, therefore, that the Committee on Shelf Arrangement be continued. (Seconded.)

PRESIDENT: It was moved and seconded that a committee be appointed. It seems to me that we ought to realize that it can't be carried on unless some work is done on it. This would be the third year we have had such a committee and no report. Any remarks on this motion?

MR. WHEELER: It seems to me before they can make a report they will have to get together and talk it over. If we can get the committee together and work, we can accomplish something.

PRESIDENT: The purpose was not to get together and get the opinion of

the members of the committee but to find out how it was being done all over the United States and upon that information make a report so that individuals may choose for themselves as to the best method of arrangement of reports on the shelves. There is a difference of opinion about it. That information can be elicited from various law libraries if the committee will get out a questionnaire and follow it up before our next meeting, so that we will have something to look at and discuss at that meeting. That sort of report would be helpful.

MR. HEWITT: I had an impression a year ago, based on the failure to respond with information, that the different law libraries of the United States experience so little difficulty in working out the classification on the shelves that they don't take any interest in this. They are all satisfied—the system they have is satisfactory—and they are not experiencing any difficulty, and that is the reason they are not more active.

MR. WHEELER: I think Mr. Hewitt is right on that matter. I think we want a recommendation from a committee.

MR. HEWITT: I would want first before the committee made any report a discussion of the different policies that were indicated. There was a difference of opinion whether the alphabetical system or a partial alphabetical system should be used, or whether that should be ignored. I think before they make a report they should hear from the members.

PRESIDENT: If there is no further discussion we are ready for the question. The question is that a committee be appointed on shelf arrangement of law reports. (Motion carried.)

I will appoint as a committee of three to investigate changes in the constitution and report at the last session of this convention, Messrs. Glasier and Andrews and Miss Parma.

Mr. Small was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, with power to appoint two to serve with him.

The President having announced that it had been suggested that an A.A.L.L. dinner be held, Miss Ryan, Miss Steere and Mr. Chipman were appointed as the committee on arrangements.

Mr. Chipman read a few extracts from an article in the Rocky Mountain News in regard to Col. Richardson, Supreme Court Librarian for 30 years. Mr. Chipman said: "He is a warm personal friend of mine, a man 83 years old, a typical Southern gentleman of the old school. I have taken the liberty of drawing a resolution I hope to present and which I hope will be adopted. I hope any members of the Association who go to Denver will go up and call on Col. Richardson, for it would be very pleasing to him."

MR. SMALL: We have learned today with profound sorrow and regret of the bereavement that has befallen our beloved Ex-president Mr. Redstone and wife, in the loss of their little son. I move that the secretary be instructed to send a message of condolence to Mr. and Mrs. Redstone upon their bereavement. (Seconded and unanimously carried.)

MR. GODARD: How many were at the general meeting of the A. L. A. this afternoon? My point is this: those of us who were there heard presented the history of the work which has been done in making accessible the contents of periodicals, and the splendid tribute paid to the work which has been accom-

plished by the Association, and what it plans to do. I wish that paper might be published, either as a part of our proceedings or a part of the *Law Library Journal*. It belongs there.

MR. WHEELER: In order to avoid embarrassment to the President, I will put the motion. All those in favor may rise. (Carried unanimously.)

The President appointed the following committees:

Nominations: Mr. Feazel, Miss Steere, Miss Ray.

Audit: Messrs. Chipman, Brown and Hewitt.

(Meeting adjourned.)

SECOND SESSION, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 8:00 P. M.

The meeting, a joint session with the National Association of State Libraries, was called to order by President Hicks, of the American Association of Law Libraries. The first paper of the evening session was read by Mr. F. E. Chipman, Boston Book Co., author of Index to Legal Periodicals, vol. 3, who selected for his title: "The Opening of Sealed Doors."

(Mr. Chipman's paper will appear in a later issue of the *Law Library Journal*.)

The next paper, "Book Hunter's Search for Everlasting Fame," by Conrad S. Hook, Atlantic City, was typed on paper which bore the water-mark "1797." This description of the troubles of a book-hunter was read by Mr. George Godard.

(Mr. Hook's paper will appear in a later issue of the *Journal*.)

This paper was followed by an explanation by President Hicks of the plan of the Library Bureau to prepare sets of celuloided author-guide cards for law catalogs. Subject guides for law catalogs have been on the market more than a year.

After a short discussion, it was decided that since Mr. John T. Fitzpatrick, New York State Library, could not be present to read his paper on "New York Session Laws," it should be read by title and printed in the *Law Library Journal*.

(The paper will be printed in a later issue of the *Journal*.)

A motion by Mr. Small that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Fitzpatrick for the paper, was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Godard read a letter from Mr. Frank K. Kavanaugh of the Kentucky State Library, explaining that Mr. Kavanaugh had failed to be reappointed as state librarian, because of the vote of the legislature. Mr. Kavanaugh has served continuously as state librarian of Kentucky for twenty-eight years.

Mr. Godard suggested that the letter be referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

On account of illness, Captain Morrison Shafrroth, of Denver, was unable to give his address on the "Economic Outlook."

(Meeting adjourned.)

THIRD SESSION, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 9:30 A.M.

The meeting was called to order by President Hicks, who introduced the first speaker, Miss Rosamond Parma, librarian, School of Jurisprudence, Uni-

versity of California, who read a paper on the "Origin, History and Compilation of the Case-book."

(The paper will be printed in a later issue of the *Journal*.)

The comments upon the paper by Mr. Hicks were followed by a discussion by Mr. Chipman, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Hewitt and Miss Parma.

"The History of the Social Law Library, Boston," written by Mr. Howard L. Stebbins, librarian, was read by Mrs. Lena M. Bangs, librarian, Denver Bar Association.

(The paper will be printed in a later issue of the *Journal*.)

A paper on the "History of the Library of the Cincinnati Law Library Association," written by its librarian, Mr. Edwin Gholson, was read by title upon the suggestion of Mr. Hewitt.

(The paper will be printed in a later issue of the *Journal*.)

Mr. Sumner Y. Wheeler, secretary, Essex Bar Association, was unable to remain for this meeting and therefore was not able to give his paper entitled: "Making the Most of Our Opportunities as Law Librarians."

After a short discussion, the session decided to consider matters of business which were scheduled for a later meeting. Accordingly, Miss Anna Ryan submitted the following report:

REPORT OF THE TREASURER FOR THE YEAR 1919-1920

June 1, 1920.

TO THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES.

The total receipts for the fiscal year 1919-1920 were \$455.19 and the total disbursements, \$453.74. An itemized statement of the receipts and disbursements for the year follows:

RECEIPTS

Balance in Buffalo Trust Co., July 1, 1919.....	\$209.33
Dues for the fiscal year 1919-1920.....	194.00
N. A. Phemister Company, for back numbers of Index.....	46.00
Interest on Account.....	5.86
	<hr/>
	\$455.19

DISBURSEMENTS

G. E. Woodard, Editorial work on Index	\$260.00
Elsie Basset, Editorial work on Index	100.00
The Master Reporting Company, minutes of Asbury Park Meeting.....	39.22
Printing and stationery	37.75
Postage	16.77
Balance in Buffalo Trust Co.	1.45
	<hr/>
	\$455.19

The dues of six new members, obtained during the past month by the Special Committee on new members and amounting to \$12, are not included in the foregoing statement but are being credited to the fiscal year 1920-1921.

The Association received no funds from The H. W. Wilson Company, publishers of the Index on Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal, during the fiscal year covered by this report. The condition of the account of the Association with The H. W. Wilson Company is set forth in two schedules which are attached hereto and made a part of this report, and in a letter to the Treasurer

of the Association from Mr. H. W. Wilson, President of The H. W. Wilson Company, under date of May 12, 1920, which in part, is as follows:

"It appears that in previous annual statements from the beginning we have rendered bill covering four quarterly issues and the receipts for a certain volume. I do not know why the first of these statements did not include the last number of the volume for which report is made, but suppose we considered that if four numbers were included in the year that should offset the receipts of the year. However, on this basis the expenses would always be one issue behind the record of receipts; that is, the last number of the volume would always be left to be charged to the expenses of next volume. We have therefore made out the report as heretofore but have then added the cost of the annual number of Volume 12 thus bringing the debit and credit record down to the end of the volume.

"We have also gone over the previous annual statements, each one of which showed either a debit or credit and have compiled these into one statement showing a net indebtedness to The H. W. Wilson Company of \$192.48. If statement had been made as in previous years, you would have had a credit instead of a debit.

"We have of course already made collections on the following volume and this debit can be carried forward as a charge against the next volume.

"The Association also has a stock of back numbers which should be considered sufficient to offset the small indebtedness that is carried forward from Volume 12 to Volume 13."

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA M. RYAN,
Treasurer.

INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS AND LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL
STATEMENT

Volume 12—1919

CREDITS

Subscriptions paid	\$1,353.85
Advertising paid	214.50
Single Numbers paid	<u>132.65</u>
	<u>\$1,701.00</u>
Subscriptions unpaid	<u>22.92</u>
	<u>\$1,723.92</u>

CHARGES

1919

March 31	400 Jan. Legal Index	\$433.18
March 31	Wrappers	12.66
April 30	Postage48
April 30	Postage	1.22
June 30	275 April Legal Index	229.55
June 30	Postage	2.11
June 30	Postage32
Aug. 31	275 July Legal Index	270.44
Aug. 31	Postage	1.21
Dec. 31	275 October Legal Index	274.13
Dec. 31	Postage40

1920

Jan. 31	Postage	1.70
March 31	400 January Legal Index	<u>544.94</u> <u>\$1,772.34</u>

PROCEEDINGS OF ANNUAL MEETING

41

CHECKS SENT TO TREASURER

June 30, 1919	219.97
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COMMISSIONS EARNED

\$1,500.65 as a basis of sales to January 31, 1920

Sales to January 31, 1920	\$1,723.92
Deduct amount equivalent to previous year.....	<u>1,500.65</u>

Commission on \$1,500.65 @ 15%.....	\$ 223.27
Commission on 223.27 @ 50%.....	225.10

Commission on 223.27 @ 50%.....	<u>111.64</u>
Balance due the H. W. Wilson Company.....	605.13

\$2,329.05	\$2,329.05
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CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS OF MAY 1, 1920

	Charges	Credits
Volume 7		\$ 204.88
Volume 8		<u>296.25</u>
Volume 9	\$ 308.45	
Volume 10		349.73
Volume 11	129.76	
Volume 12	<u>605.13</u>	
	\$1,043.34	\$ 850.86
Due the H. W. Wilson Company		192.48
		<u>\$1,043.34</u>

After this report was given, the secretary read the report of the Auditing Committee as follows:

June 4, 1920.

The Auditing Committee beg leave to report that we have carefully examined the books, vouchers and receipts of Miss Anna M. Ryan, treasurer, and they have been found to be correct and in order, and show a balance in her hands as treasurer of one dollar and forty-five cents.

FRANK E. CHIPMAN, *Chairman*

C. R. BROWN

LUTHER E. HEWITT

Mr. Poole moved that the treasurer's report and the report of the Auditing Committee be accepted. (Motion carried.)

Mr. Small, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, gave a partial report of his committee as follows:

RESOLUTIONS COMMENDING MISS GERTRUDE ELSTNER
WOODARD ON HER RETIREMENT AS EDITOR OF THE INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS AND LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL.

The American Association of Law Libraries has had an honorable existence for the last fourteen years and during all that time has been helpful to the craft in many ways.

The results accomplished can only be measured by the faithfulness of its officers and members. One of the greatest achievements of the Association has been the publication of the *Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal*. From the first numbers to the present time, it has filled a long felt want, and been not only a medium for indexing legal periodicals, but also a means of pre-

serving many interesting articles and reports of the proceedings of this Association. The early editors are to be commended and congratulated for the splendid work which they did in pioneer days in launching the new undertaking and successfully performing what then appeared to be a herculean task; for those were the days when the best powers of the officers of the Association as well as those of the editor, were taxed to finance and maintain a publication that would merit confidence and encouragement.

It has always been a source of regret when editors have felt that they must relinquish the task. We are again confronted with a change of editorship. Miss Gertrude Elstner Woodard, who has been editor for the past four years, is compelled to give up her editorial duties, owing to a pressure of University work. It is sincerely to be regretted that the Association is to lose the active participation of Miss Woodard in the editorship of this publication, and probably in much other work of the Association which she has so faithfully and cheerfully performed. While we deplore the severance of this relationship, yet we offer congratulations upon her entering a new sphere of usefulness, and we would console ourselves that what is our loss is another's gain. That she may know of the high esteem in which she is held by this Association, and in order to express our appreciation of her splendid work, THEREFORE,

Be it resolved, That it is with sincere regret that we lose the active services of Miss Woodard; and

Be it further resolved, That this Association convey to Miss Woodard its grateful acknowledgement and thanks for the splendid work she has done for this Association; and

Be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be filed with the records of this Association and a copy be sent to Miss Woodard.

A. J. SMALL, *Chairman*

HERBERT V. CLAYTON

EVELYN JENSEN

June 4, 1920

(Report adopted unanimously.)

Mr. Small next read a resolution acknowledging the services of Colonel Felix A. Richardson:

Resolved that the American Association of Law Libraries extend to Colonel Felix A. Richardson, librarian of the Colorado Supreme Court, its congratulations, that during his thirty-three years of service and under such adverse conditions he has been able to build up his library from a nucleus of six hundred volumes to his magnificent collection of twenty-eight thousand volumes; and this Association extends to him its best wishes for a well-earned rest from his labors.

The secretary was instructed to send a copy of the resolutions to Col. Richardson.

Remarks were made by Mr. Chipman commending the excellent work of Col. Richardson.

(Resolution unanimously adopted.)

The question of author guides was brought up for the second time and was followed by a discussion during which Mr. Hewitt suggested that at some future time a paper be prepared on cataloguing.

The subject of a catalog of foreign law was also discussed.

Mr. Small completed his report of the Resolutions Committee:

IN MEMORIAM

CHARLES H. GOULD

That invincible and invisible something which we call death is omnipresent; its mysterious presence has been felt during the past year and our Association has again suffered irreparable loss. Grim death has called some of the choicest of our members. As we pause to meditate on the lives and characters of the departed ones, let us bear witness to their virtues, that we who knew them best may reflect, and that those who knew them not may know.

On July 31, 1919, Mr. Charles H. Gould, for nearly thirty years librarian of McGill University, died at his home in Montreal, Canada. Almost since the very beginning of the American Library Association, Mr. Gould had been an active member of the parent body. He served on many of the important committees of that Association and guided its destiny as president for the year 1909, when we had a most delightful meeting at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire.

Besides being an active member of the A. L. A., Mr. Gould was a member of the American Association of Law Libraries, and whenever opportunity offered attended its meetings. No man in the Association was more highly esteemed as a courteous gentleman than Mr. Gould. He was never robust and at various times had been severely ill, but he had been at his office the day before his last sudden illness.

No words can too highly depict the life of Charles H. Gould. His sterling character, his friendliness, his interest in his work, will all be an enduring monument throughout the years to come. He never married, but left a sister, Miss Mary C. Gould.

THOMAS M. OWEN

Thomas McAdory Owen, director of the Alabama Department of Archives and History, died suddenly of heart failure, in Montgomery, on March 25, 1920, at the age of 54 years. Dr. Owen graduated from the College of Law at the University of Alabama, and for years practiced his chosen profession. He was interested in genealogy, archives and history, and was called the father of the library movement in the South. It was largely through his influence that the state department over which he presided was established in 1901. He was its first director and filled the position until the time of his death. He founded the Southern Historical Society in 1896 and was its first president. He was also instrumental in the founding of the Alabama Library Association, besides being interested in several other organizations having a bearing upon education, biography and history. He was a member of the American Library Association and several of the auxiliary associations, among them the American Association

of Law Libraries. He attended at least two of our annual conferences, and contributed to others, showing a deep interest in its affairs at all times.

Mr. Owen was a gentleman of scholarly attainments, combined with the courtesy and hospitality so characteristic of the South. His advice was timely and was freely given. His passing is a distinct loss, not only to his state, which he served so long and to which he was deeply devoted, but also to the library interests of the country. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Marie B. Owen, and one son, Thomas M. Owen, Jr. To the bereaved family we extend our heartfelt sympathy.

VINCENT AZZARA

Mr. Vincent Azzara, librarian of the Morris County Law Library, of Morristown, N. J., died at his home on February 16, 1920, of pneumonia following an attack of influenza. Mr. Azzara came to this country from Sicily thirty years ago. He located at Morristown, and after engaging in mercantile pursuits for many years, decided to study law. With patience and perseverance he studied early and late, in order to pass the required high school examination. He read law with former Judge Joshua R. Salmon, and also attended a law school in New York. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1916. Mr. Azzara was not only law librarian, but also assistant probation officer, court interpreter and county adjuster. He was a man of sterling worth and character. Coming as he did from a distant land, unacquainted with the customs of our country, and without the opportunity of early education, he made for himself an enviable record and reputation. He was highly respected by those who knew him, and his life should prove an example to others who come to us from across the seas in quest of better opportunities. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Milly Azzara, whom he married only last May; a brother, Charles Azzara, and a sister, Mrs. Antonio Butera, all of Morristown.

E. O. S. SCHOLEFIELD

The untimely death of Mr. E. O. S. Scholefield, Provincial librarian of British Columbia, at the age of 44 years, occurred on Christmas day of last year. Since 1894 he had been the presiding genius of the library which developed under his direction from a practically unused collection of material into a splendid well-rounded library of 100,000 volumes that ranked high with the other libraries of the Dominion. Mr. Scholefield was a man much loved and admired by those who knew him. His genial disposition and courteous manner won for him the admiration of all. He was a man of unusual scholarly attainments and ability. In his death, the library world has lost a great exponent and earnest advocate. He was a member of both the American Library Association and the American Association of Law Libraries. He attended our meetings at least twice and participated in their deliberations.

WHEREAS, Those whose names we have just read have answered the last mandate, therefore, it is fitting that this Association pause in the conduct of its business to dwell briefly upon the excellence of their lives; Therefore,

Be it resolved, That it is the sense of this Association that we deeply regret

the passing of our beloved members, who in life were an inspiration to us; and

Be it further resolved, That, in order to express our sorrow, a copy of these resolutions be placed among the records of this Association and a copy sent to the families of each of the deceased members.

A. J. SMALL, *Chairman*
EVELYN M. JENSEN
HERBERT V. CLAYTON

June 4, 1920

Mr. Lien moved that the resolution be adopted by a standing vote and that a copy of the resolutions be sent to the families of the persons concerned. (Motion unanimously carried.)

FOURTH SESSION, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 9:30 A.M.

(Second Joint Session with National Association of State Libraries)

The meeting was called to order by Mr. E. J. Lien, President, National Association of State Libraries, who read a letter from Mr. Con P. Cronin, State Law and Legislative Reference Librarian, Phoenix, Arizona, which stated that he would not be able to be present.

Mr. Glasier moved that the paper which had been prepared and sent by Mr. Cronin, "Benefits of a Legislative Reference Bureau to a State Legislature," be read by title and printed in the proceedings. (Motion carried.)

(The paper will be printed in a later issue of the *Journal*.)

The next number on the program, a paper entitled "Serving with Law Books the Public of a Whole State," was not read because of the illness of Mr. H. C. Lindsay, Nebraska state librarian.

Mr. Small read a paper entitled "Observation on Bar Association Reports."

(The paper will be printed in a later issue of the *Journal*.)

Mr. Brigham moved that a committee be appointed to make a check list of bar association reports as suggested by Mr. Small in his paper.

Discussion: Mr. Small suggested that steps be taken to put the check list into print.

MR. ANDREWS: How many pages would such a publication contain?

MR. SMALL: Fifty or sixty pages.

MISS STEERE: Could it be published serially in the *Law Library Journal*?

MR. SMALL: The material would not be available in that way.

MR. HEWITT: It could be published that way and I can cite to you similar instances.

MR. BRIGHAM: I enlarge my motion so that a committee can be appointed to provide for the best way to publish this checklist.

MR. SMALL: I suggest that both Associations share the expense of the publication.

MR. HEWITT: I suggest that the American Bar Association should have a share in this expense since they could in that way have access to a wealth of valuable material.

MR. HICKS: I do not believe that committees appointed to make the checklist would get the work done. I would be in favor of a motion that Mr. Small be appointed. If the Association of State Libraries would pay part of the expense the checklist could be published as a supplement to the *Law Library Journal*, separately.

MR. ANDREW: From my experience in the publishing business, I believe that the approximate size of the checklist could be condensed to twenty or twenty-three pages.

Mr. Lien explained that since reference had been made to the \$600 in the treasury of the National Association of State Libraries, he wished to say that it did not indicate that the Association was rich. He said that the proceedings for the last two years had not been published so that there was not an abundance of money in the treasury; and also stated that the proceedings which have not been published would more than use up the money.

Mr. Small approved Mr. Hicks' plan.

Mr. Lien suggested that a committee be appointed to compile the list and that another committee be appointed to investigate the cost of printing.

Mr. Brigham signified his willingness to amend his original motion, and said that if they were going to rush the publication of the checklist, he would move that another committee be appointed to take care of the publication.

Mr. Hicks urged immediate attention to the matter of publication.

Mr. Lien put the motion that a committee of one be appointed to make the checklist. After the motion was seconded and carried, Mr. Lien appointed Mr. Small as the committee of one.

Mr. Small thanked the members and pledged his best efforts to the work.

Mr. Glasier expressed the thought that the state librarians might be especially interested if they knew that an index would be forthcoming.

Mr. Godard moved that Mr. Hicks be appointed a committee of one to attend to the publication of the checklist.

Mr. Hicks suggested that the matter be turned over to the Publication Committee of the Index to Legal Periodicals, and Mr. Hewitt suggested that an introductory chapter should be made for the checklist.

Mr. Godard withdrew his motion and moved that the two present presidents of the Associations take charge of the matter of publication.

Mr. Small took the floor and put the motion before the house. The motion was carried.

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION SERVICE

Your Committee on a National Legislative Information Service regret that they are obliged to report, the same as last—that the continued unsettled and uncertain state of all activities resulting from the World War are such that those responsible for the Service cannot as yet see their way clear to resume the same at this time. We recommend, however, that our Joint Committee be continued in the hope that in the near future, the national service so satisfactorily rendered in 1915 and 1916, may be resumed, and those who have devoted so

much of their time and substance in evolving and perfecting the same, may see their efforts crowned with success.

GEORGE S. GODARD, *Chairman*

F. O. POOLE, *Secretary*

Mr. Small moved that the report be adopted and that the committee be continued. (Motion adopted.)

The following resolutions, read by Mr. Godard, were adopted:

(1) It is with sincere regret that we, the members of the American Association of Law Libraries, and the National Association of State Libraries, assembled in annual convention at Colorado Springs, June 5, 1920, learn of the failure of the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky to re-elect Mr. Frank K. Kavanaugh to the position of Librarian of the Kentucky State Library with which institution he has been connected for twenty-eight years.

Having been so long active in library interests and extension in Kentucky, and so devoted to the work and development of the Kentucky State Library, the failure to re-elect Mr. Kavanaugh must of necessity come as a shock both to him and to the members of these Associations with which he was connected, and to all others interested in library work. The failure to recognize efficient life service in any legitimate field of activity, cannot but discourage others from unselfishly devoting their best years to the work in which they are engaged, and thus reflect upon the morale and efficiency of all lines of public service,

RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Governor of Kentucky and to Mr. Kavanaugh.

(2) WHEREAS the members of the American Association of Law Libraries and the National Association of State Libraries in joint meeting assembled have learned of the death of General Josiah H. Brinker for so many years Superintendent of Documents and as such in close touch with the library interests and activities of our country,

RESOLVED that we extend to the bereaved family our sincere sympathy at this time of their great bereavement.

(3) We, the members of the American Association of Law Libraries and the National Association of State Libraries in joint session

RESOLVE That, in our judgment, Mr. A. P. Tisdel, who has been so efficient as the Assistant Superintendent of Documents, and is in close touch with the document situation, being in middle age, enthusiastic and competent, would make a worthy successor to General Josiah H. Brinker,

THEREFORE be it resolved, That we respectfully recommend to those in authority, the appointment of Mr. A. P. Tisdel to the responsible position of Superintendent of Documents.

(4) Resolution relating to a Library Information Service.

WHEREAS the need for a Library Information Service as that outlined in Senate Bill 2457 and House Resolution 6870, both of which have been reported favorably, is evident, and

WHEREAS the Service is an Educational Extension Service, and

WHEREAS the Bureau of Education established and successfully conducted such a service under a war emergency fund,

THEREFORE be it resolved that the American Association of Law Libraries and the National Association of State Libraries in joint session at Colorado Springs, June 5th, 1920, record their approval of this bill and respectfully urge its enactment into law, and furthermore

Be it resolved that a copy of these resolutions be sent to each Senator and Representative, and request their active support of the same.

(5) A resolution recording the interest and sympathy in the A. L. A. Enlarged Program was then presented by Mr. Brigham, and after discussion and amendment was unanimously adopted as follows:

We the members of the American Association of Law Libraries and the National Association of State Libraries assembled in joint meeting at Colorado Springs, June 5, 1920, here record our interest in the "Revised Enlarged Program" of the American Library Association to the discussion of which so much attention has been given at the several meetings of that body now in session in this place. With the members of that Association we look forward to the time when all classes in all sections may have the benefits of a reasonable and intelligent library service so necessary to supplement the work of our public school system, and for the recreation and development of a progressive people.

(6.) The following resolution of Thanks was then adopted:

We, the members of the A.A. L.L. and N.A.S.L. in joint session assembled at Colorado Springs, June 5, 1920, express our thanks and appreciation to all those who have contributed to our programs and entertainment. Especial thanks are due to the American Library Association, the Colorado Library Association, the Local Committee of Arrangements, the management of the Antlers Hotel and the public press. Therefore be it

RESOLVED, that this resolution be spread upon our records and a copy given to the press.

FIFTH SESSION, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 11:30 A. M.

The session was called to order by President Hicks, who asked for a report of the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. Glasier, the chairman, made the following report:

Report of Committee on Amendment of Constitution of American Association of Law Libraries:

Your committee respectfully suggests the consideration of the following resolutions embodying amendments to the constitution:

1. RESOLVED. That Section 2 of the constitution be amended to read as follows: Section 2. The object shall be to develop and increase the usefulness and efficiency of law libraries.

2. RESOLVED. That section 4 of the constitution be amended to read as follows: Section 4. Any person officially connected with a law library, state library, or with a general library having a separately maintained law section, may become a regular member upon payment of the annual dues.

3. RESOLVED. That Section 8 of the constitution be amended to read as follows: Section 8. In all matters of business each regular member shall be entitled to one vote.

4. RESOLVED. That Section 16 of the constitution be amended to read as

follows: Section 16. This constitution may be amended in the manner herein provided. Notice of any amendment shall be filed with the secretary at least sixty days before a regular meeting of the Association, and notice thereof shall be sent by the Secretary to the members of the Association at least thirty days prior to said meeting. Such amendments shall be submitted at an annual meeting of the Association, and any member not present thereat may file his vote thereon with the Secretary, and the same shall be counted as though he were present and voting. If three-quarters of the votes of the members present and voting at such meeting, and of the votes filed as above provided, be in favor of such amendment, it shall stand adopted.

GILSON GLASIER, *Chairman*

CHARLES L. ANDREWS

ROSAMOND PARMA

Mr. Poole moved that the report be adopted and that the secretary be instructed to send out the notices of the proposed amendments in accordance with the constitution. (Motion carried.)

The last business to be considered was the report of the Nomination Committee. Mr. Feazel reported as follows:

Your committee has decided that no better officers can be found than those who have just served for us and we recommend that the officers be nominated as follows:

President—Frederick C. Hicks

1st Vice-Pres.—Sumner Y. Wheeler

2nd Vice-Pres.—Mary C. Ray

Secretary—Agnes R. Wright

Treasurer—Anna M. Ryan

Executive Committee—The officers named, John T. Fitzpatrick, George S. Godard, Edward H. Redstone.

E. A. FEAZEL, *Chairman*

ELIZABETH B. STEERE

MARY C. RAY

Mr. Poole moved that the report be accepted and that the Secretary be instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for the officers as nominated.

Mr. Small took the floor and presented the motion, which was carried.

After words of appreciation relative to the work done in the past year by the officers, Mr. Small called for a rising vote of thanks.

Mr. Feazel asked all members to respond when called upon to serve on committees.

Mr. Hicks explained that in remarks which he had made during the meeting he had not intended to criticise anyone individually for not serving on committees and emphasized the fact that the committee work was quite as important as the work at the meetings.

Mr. Godard stated that he had attended twenty consecutive meetings and had found that the present session was the most helpful of all. He also said that his work and his library building represented the combined advice of the two associations.

Mr. Hewitt recalled the inspiration of the ocean at Asbury Park and now that of Pike's Peak and extended heartfelt good feeling to Mr. Godard and hoped that the inspiration of the mountains would remain with us until the next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Small the meeting adjourned.

A. A. L. L. DINNER

One of the very enjoyable features of the conference at Colorado Springs was the first annual dinner of the American Association of Law Libraries, held at the Antlers Hotel on the evening of June 3rd. The suggestion that a precedent should be established and such dinners become a regular feature at the annual conferences was met with enthusiasm.

The management of the hotel heartily cooperated with the committee having charge of the arrangements. A large oval table, seating twenty-four, was laid out in the main dining room early in the day and tastefully decorated, which excited considerable interest and much favorable comment.

The head of the table was graced by President and Mrs. Hicks, who were flanked on the right and left by President Lien and Ex-President Ferguson of the National Association of State Libraries. The seating of the others was entirely informal. Sixteen states of the Union and the Dominion of Canada were represented by the following members of the two associations:

Frederick C. Hicks, Columbia University Law Library
Elias J. Lien, Minnesota State Library
Sumner Y. Wheeler, Essex County Law Library
Gilson G. Glasier, Wisconsin State Library
Franklin O. Poole, New York Bar Association Library
Ernest A. Feazel, Cleveland Law Library
Luther E. Hewitt, Philadelphia Law Association Library
Miss Mary C. Ray, Nebraska State Library
A. J. Small, Iowa State Library
Chas. F. Andrews, Denver Law School Library
Milton J. Ferguson, California State Library
George S. Godard, Connecticut State Library
H. V. Clayton, Kansas State Library
Miss Agnes R. Wright and Miss Evelyn M. Jensen, Wyoming State Library
Miss Elizabeth B. Steere, Michigan Univ. Law Library
Miss Thornton, Georgia State Library
Mrs. W. F. Marshall, Mississippi State Library
Miss Rosamond Parma, California Univ. Law Library
Miss Anna M. Ryan, Eighth Jud. Dist. Library
Mrs. Lena M. Bangs, Denver Bar Library
C. R. Brown, Representative, Carswell Co. Ltd.
Frank E. Chipman, President, Boston Book Co.

While the dinner was in progress a tally was made of the number of volumes in the libraries represented there, which totaled more than 1,600,000, not including pamphlets, documents and public records.

It is suggested that at future gatherings of this character the whole evening be set apart for this purpose and after the dinner has been disposed of, to hold a postprandial at which a short list of toasts be offered to which appropriate responses will be made.

F. E. CHIPMAN

PENNSYLVANIA SIDE REPORTS

Supplementary Note

LUTHER E. HEWITT

It has been called to my attention by Mr. Lien, the State Librarian of Minnesota, that the articles on the Pennsylvania Side Reports by me do not mention Singer's Probate Cases. The Register of Wills in Pennsylvania is not required to be a member of the bar, and he usually files no opinions. Mr. Singer, however, is an accomplished lawyer. During his term of office, a considerable number of interesting cases came before him. Many of these were elaborately argued and briefed by counsel, and Mr. Singer gave much care to the preparation of his opinions. Several leading members of the Philadelphia bar, recognizing their value, suggested that they be published. Mr. Singer acted on the suggestion. The more important cases were given syllabi, and the volume was indexed. A limited number of volumes were printed for distribution among those who would feel interested. The volume was printed for private distribution, and afterwards some copies were on sale by T. & J. W. Johnson & Co. Notes to the cases show the final disposition on appeal. The cases thus reported are of the period 1901-1904.

Possibly Singer's Probate Cases 1901-1904 might not be given place in a list of the Side Reports, for the Register's Court is not a court of record; but by reason of the ability, professional learning and care of Mr. Singer in these cases, the volume merits mention.

It is difficult to know just where to stop in listing Side Reports. The official opinions of the Attorney General of Pennsylvania are published in separate volumes, as well as otherwise. These might be listed although not judicial. The Workmen's Compensation Supplement to Department Reports of Pennsylvania culls out and publishes the Rulings and Opinions of the Workmen's Compensation Board and Opinions of the Attorney General. It gives, also, opinions of the Courts on appeal from the Board. It is an ably conducted series. Other series, devoted to the work of other Commissions and Boards, may come into being, and a thoroughly complete bibliography might include a mention of publications of this nature, although they would not be considered as "Side Reports".

May 17, 1920.

NOTES ON NEW HAMPSHIRE STATUTE LAW

To Supplement the Hand-list of American Statute Law

JOHN T. FITZPATRICK,

Law Librarian, New York State Library.

The writer recently checked the collection of New Hampshire statute law in the New York State Library, using as a guide the Hand-list of American Statute

Law, issued by the Massachusetts State Library, 1911. The following notes, amendatory and explanatory of and additional to the entries in the Hand-list, were jotted down as the work proceeded, and are here offered in the hope that they may be of use to others; also in response to Mr. Belden's request in his preface to the Hand-list: "It is desired that readers possessed of pertinent information, will favor this library with their knowledge, so that errors may be corrected and omissions supplied." Several doubtful points were cleared up by Mr. Edward H. Redstone, State Librarian, Massachusetts State Library, and by Mr. T. L. Cole of the Statute Law Book Company, to whom grateful acknowledgment is made. Mr. Cole's excellent Check-list of New Hampshire Laws 1789-1889, was also used to much advantage. This unfortunately is now out of print, but will be found in the New Hampshire State Librarian's Report for 1890 at p. 145. A check-list of New Hampshire Laws 1789-1891, containing Mr. Cole's, will be found in the New Hampshire State Librarian's Report for 1891-92. The latter also contains a description of early laws beginning with 1699.

It will be appreciated if persons who have addenda to the following notes will communicate the same to the writer.

NOTES

Hand-list

Page 295. Acts and Laws (1761-65).

N. Y. S. L. has, in addition to the original, the reprint mentioned with query(?)

Page 296. Acts and Laws of His Majesty's province [etc.]

Collation of N. Y. S. L. copy: 6+8+5+ iv+286+63+ xiii p. A note by T. L. Cole states: "Only three copies are known, including Harvard, with pp. 286+72. And only four copies, including New York State Library's, with pp. 286+63. The few other copies all have pp. 272+51." See also note, New Hampshire State Librarian's Report, 1891-92, p. 109.

Page 298. Acts and Laws (1776-80).

N. Y. S. L. copy lacks the second + 4 p.

Pages 300, 301. Acts and Laws (1780-89, Octavo, unbound).

N. Y. S. L. has the originals of the following sessions which are not set forth:

March 1781. 237-252 p. (lacks 237-240 p.)

June 1781. 253-264 p.

Dec. 1781. 273-278 p.

March 1782. 279-287 p. (lacks 287 p.)

June 1784. 323-330 p.

Feb. 1785. 337-344 p.

Feb. 1786. 373-391 p.

June 1787. 441-452 p. (351-362 p.).

Jan. 1788. 461-464 p.

N. Y. S. L. copy of Sept. 1787 has 453-460 p.

Page 301. Acts and Laws (1789-97. Octavo, unbound). Facsimile reprints.

Dec. 1789. N. Y. S. L. has also original.

June 1793. N. Y. S. L. has also original.

Page 302. Laws of New Hampshire (1785-96).

N. Y. S. L. copy has 492 p.

Pages 302, 303. Acts and Laws (1793-98, Octavo).

June 1794. Original has t. p. + 483-505 p. (no p. 497).

Dec. 1794. Original in N. Y. S. L. has t. p. + 508-521 p. (with even numbered pages on right-hand.) Cole has t. p. + 507-521 p.

Nov. 1796. Original has 22 p. This session actually convened Nov. 23, but

the t. p. states: "Laws . . . passed at a session. . . . Begun and holden . . . December, 1796." It is given as the December session in Cole's Check-list.

June 1798. Original has t. p. + 515, 516 p.

Nov. 1798. This session actually convened Nov. 21, but t. p. states: "Laws . . . passed at a session. . . . Begun and holden . . . December, 1798." It is referred to as the December session in Cole's Check-list.

Page 303. Public Laws.

June 1799. Original has t. p. + 531-541 p.

Dec. 1799. Original has t. p. + 542-561 p.

June 1800. Original has t. p. + 562-565 p.

Nov. 1800. Original has t. p. + 566-579 p.

June 1801. Original has t. p. + 580-586 p.

June 1803. Original has 13 p.

June 1804. Original has 64 p.

June 1805. Original has 32 p.

Dec. 1805. Original has 64 p.

June 1806. Original has 26 p.

Nov. 1808. Original has 77+1+[2] p.

June 1810. Original has 31+[1] p.

Page 304.

June 1815. Original has 21+18 p.

June 1818. Original has 129-170 p.

June 1823. Original has t. p. + 63-93+[2] p.

June 1824. Original in N. Y. S. L. copy has 95-110 p. Hand-list has 1-16 p. Cole's Check-list has this note: "The pages of the last two are word for word, line for line, page for page the same except the numbering of pages; the publication of the compilation Vol. II. evidently suggesting a new volume of pamphlet laws." However, the cover of the N. Y. S. L. copy, which is in the form of a t. p. states that it was published by authority. The imprint is "Exeter: Printed by Samuel T. Moses, for the state. 1824." The t. p. in the Mass. S. L. copy does not state that it is published by authority, and has this imprint: "Concord. Printed by Isaac Hill. 1825."

Nov. 1824. t. p. reads: "Laws . . . enacted since June 1, 1824. Vol. III." Cole's Check-list has this note: "This title is that of Vol. III., Laws passed since June 1, 1824, and is intended to be bound in front of the June session. The index with the November session includes the two sessions."

June 1828. Original has t. p. + 263-290+[1] p.

June 1830. Cole mentions also another ed. as follows: t. p. + 3-16 p., no index, with t. p. reading: "Acts passed subsequent to June, 1829." N. Y. S. L. does not have this.

Nov. 1832. N. Y. S. L. has two copies, word for word, line for line and page for page the same, with the imprints: "Concord: Printed by Moses G. Atwood. . . . For the State. 1833." "Concord: Published by Horatio Hill & Co.-M. G. Atwood, Printer, 1833." Both are "Published by authority." The former is evidently the official edition.

June 1835. N. Y. S. L. has also unofficial ed. t. p. + 181-200+[2] p., containing public acts only, with list of private acts.

June 1836. N. Y. S. L. has also unofficial ed., t. p. + 205-223+[1] p., containing public acts only.

Nov. 1836. The + 8 p. not in N. Y. S. L. copy. It consists of a report to the legislature on slavery. N. Y. S. L. has also unofficial ed., t. p. + 227-290+[1] p., containing public acts only.

June 1837. N. Y. S. L. has also unofficial ed., t. p. + 291-333 p., containing public acts only.

June 1838. N. Y. S. L. has also unofficial ed., t. p. + 337-378+[1] p., containing public acts only.

June 1839. N. Y. S. L. has only unofficial ed., t. p. + 379-421+[1] p. containing public acts only.

June 1840. N. Y. S. L. has only unofficial ed., t. p. + 425-452+[1] p., containing public acts only, and reprint of private acts 453-461+[1] p.

Page 305.

Nov. 1842. Original has 1-51+[1] p. Pagination in Hand-list corresponds with that of ed. entitled Laws (1842-47), p. 307. N. Y. S. L. has also unofficial ed., 1-32 p., containing public acts only.

June 1843. Original has t. p. + 53-87 p. Pagination in Hand-list corresponds with that of ed. entitled Laws (1842-47), p. 307. N. Y. S. L. has also unofficial ed., t. p. + 35-63+[1] p., containing public acts only.

June 1844. Original has t. p. + 87-121 p. N. Y. S. L. has also unofficial ed., t. p. + 67-80 p., containing public acts only, with list of private acts.

Nov. 1844. Original has t. p. + 121-220 p. Pagination in Hand-list corresponds with that of ed. entitled Laws (1842-47), p. 307. N. Y. S. L. has also unofficial ed., t. p. + 83-134 p., containing public acts only.

June 1845. Original has t. p. + 223-293 p. N. Y. S. L. has also unofficial ed., t. p. + 137-177+[1] p., containing public acts only, with list of private acts.

June 1846. Original has t. p. + 295-460. Pagination in Hand-list corresponds with that of ed. entitled Laws (1842-47), p. 307. N. Y. S. L., has also unofficial ed., t. p. + 181-229 p., containing public acts only.

June 1847. N. Y. S. L. has also unofficial ed., t. p. + 231-267+[1] p., containing public acts only, with list of private acts.

June 1848. N. Y. S. L. has also unofficial ed., t. p. + 271-298+[2] p., containing public acts only, with list of private acts.

Nov. 1848. N. Y. S. L. has also unofficial ed., t. p. + 675-811 p., containing public and private acts.

June 1851. N. Y. S. L. has also unofficial ed., t. p. + 485-525+[1] p., containing public acts only, with list of private acts.

June 1853. N. Y. S. L. has also unofficial ed., t. p. + 1319-1371+[1] p., containing public acts only, with list of private acts.

June 1854. N. Y. S. L. has also unofficial ed. t. p. + 1415-1444+[4] p., containing public acts only, with index to private acts.

June 1855. N. Y. S. L. has also unofficial ed., t. p. + 1527-1615+[2] p., containing public acts only.

June 1856. N. Y. S. L. has also unofficial ed., t. p. + 1731-1794+[4] p., containing public acts only and state valuation.

June 1857. N. Y. S. L. has also unofficial ed., t. p. + 1867-1933 p., containing public acts only.

June 1858. N. Y. S. L. has also unofficial ed., t. p. + 1978-2038 p., containing public acts only.

June 1859. N. Y. S. L. has also unofficial ed., t. p. + 2088-2141+2194-2231 p., containing public acts only, with index to private acts and index to public acts, June 1853-June 1859.

June 1860. N. Y. S. L. has also unofficial ed., t. p. + 2235-2309+2361-2400 p., containing public acts only, with state valuation, index to private acts and index to public acts, June 1853-June 1860.

June 1861. N. Y. S. L. has also unofficial ed., t. p. + 2403-2472+2505-2509 p., containing public acts only, with index to private acts.

June 1862. N. Y. S. L. has also unofficial ed., t. p. + 2543-2650+2687-2689 p., containing public acts only.

June and Aug. 1864. N. Y. S. L. has also unofficial ed., t. p. + [1]+2809-3040+ t. p. + 3045-3102+[2] p., containing public and private acts.

June 1865. N. Y. S. L. has also unofficial ed., t. p. + [1]+3109-3230 p., containing public and private acts.

Page 306.

Jan. 1911. The Hand-list gives beginning of the session as Jan. 1; the t. p. as Jan. 3. According to the legislative journals the legislature convened Jan. 4.

Page 307.

Revised Statutes (1842). N. Y. S. L. copy has supplement (3-87 p.), Nov. 1842-June 1846.

Laws (1842-47). According to a note by T. L. Cole in N. Y. S. L. copy this is a page for page reprint of the public and private acts, Nov. 1842-June 1846 (t. ps. & indexes omitted), but the 1847, with its index to public and private acts, 1842-1847, is the original issue without its t. p.

Page 308.

Compiled Statutes (1853), 2d ed., Concord, 1854. N. Y. S. L. copy has xvi + 679 p.

Public Statutes (1891). N. Y. S. L. copy has imprint: "Concord, N. H.: Edson C. Eastman, 1891." On the reverse of the t. p. appears: "Manchester, N. H.: John B. Clarke, Public Printer."

OTHER ITEMS NOT SET FORTH IN HAND-LIST

N. Y. S. L. has the following which are not given in the Hand-list:

Memoranda concerning the New Hampshire Laws of 1699. George H. Moore. 9 p. Printed for the author. New York, 1889.

Report of Commissioners to revise, codify and amend the statute laws. [S. D. Bell and C. J. Fox, Commissioners.]

Report, list of titles, thirty proposed titles, and act relating to banking institutions, each with separate pagination. Concord, 1842.

Revised Statutes (1842) passed December 23, 1842 etc. New ed., comprising all the laws passed to June, 1850. xv + 555 + 160 p. Concord 1851.

Public Laws (1853-1859), enacted since the Compiled Statutes. t. p. + 1319-1366+1415-1444+1527-1614+ t. p. + 1731-1794+[4]-t. p. + 1867-1933+ t. p. + 1978-2034 + t. p. + 2088-2231 p. Concord, 1860.

Report of Commissioners to revise, codify and amend statute laws [S. D. Bell, Asa Fowler and G. Y. Sawyer, commissioners.] xv + 752 p. Concord, 1867.

(Report of Joint Select committee on revision of statutes, 24 p., Concord, 1867, bound in front.)

Report of Commissioners to compile and revise statute laws. [J. E. Sargent, Levi W. Barton and J. E. Wiggin, commissioners.] xix + 854 p. Manchester, 1878.

Report of commissioners to revise, codify and amend the public statutes. [W. M. Chase, Ira Colby and William H. Cotton, commissioners.] xxviii + 933 p. Manchester, 1890.

General Index to Pamphlet Laws (June 1829-June 1839). Published by Buffum & Gill. Albin Beard, printer. 16 p. Nashua, 1839.

ITEMS NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY LACKS

The New York State Library lacks the following New Hampshire statute items. (Page references are to the Hand-list):

Page 294.

Government and Laws (1623-79). Monograph by Albert Stillman Batchelor. Manchester, 1904.

Acts and Laws (1716). Boston, 1716.

*Page 300.**Acts and Laws.* (Folio, unbound).

- Aug. 1781. 265-268 p.
June 1782. 289-295 p.
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Feb. 1783. 299-304 p.

*Page 301.**Acts and Laws.* (Folio, unbound).

- March 1784. 313-322 p.
Oct. 1784. 331-336 p.
June 1786. 393-418 p.
Sept. 1786. 419-423 p.
Dec. 1786. 424-”350” (440) p.
Nov. 1788. 473-476 p.
Dec. 1788. 1-4 p.

Acts and Laws (Octavo, unbound).

- June 1789. 247-252 p. (original).
June 1792. 397-422 p. (reprint).
Nov. 1792. 423-451 p. (original and reprint).

*Page 302**Acts and Laws.* (Octavo, unbound reprints).

- Dec. 1793. 461-481 p.
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Nov. 1796. 22 p.

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- June 1795. 524-527 p.
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*Page 304.**Public Laws.*

- June 1815. 1-38 p. Concord, 1824.
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- June 1830. t. p. +3-16 p. “acts passed subsequently to June, 1829.”
June 1839. 379-505 + [2] p.
June 1840. 425-461 + [1] p.

*Page 306.**Acts and Laws* (1776, 1777, 1778), in congress at Exeter, Jan. 5, 1776.

104 p. n. t. p. Portsmouth.

Unofficial editions (if any) for June 1833, June 1834, Nov. 1840, June 1841, June 1842, June 1849, June 1850, June 1852, Nov. 1852, June 1863.

The N. Y. S. L. copies of March 1781, March 1782, June 1810 are defective.

The New York State Library would like to obtain copies of the above by purchase, on exchange or otherwise.

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